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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
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LAW CARDS AND CIRCULARS,
POINTS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Jay Gould receives an average of seven threatening letters per day, but pays not the slightest attention to them. He reasons that any man who had a plan to take his life would not write a letter to put him on his guard.

In 1887 over 47,000,000 messages were handled by the Western Union Telegraph Co., and these were sent by less than one million people. The whole of the telegraphing in the United States is done by less than two per cent. of the population.

Mr. George Fay, a wealthy Englishman, who has lived for several years at Guanajuata, Mexico, is now erecting in the suburb of that city a magnificent palace on which he expects to expend $6,000,000. The building will be not less than 100 feet high, and it will be surrounded by immense gardens that will recall the famed hanging gardens of Babylon, and to which access will be gained by a gigantic elevator.

The University of Pennsylvania will break ground soon for a handsome library building which will cost $150,000. Of this amount $120,000 has already been raised, and the trustees expect soon to raise the remaining $30,000 for the building and $150,000 additional for an endowment. A movement is also under way to erect an alumni hall, to contain a large auditorium for the use of the students.

In a radius of 12 miles square about Leavenworth, Kan., there are 92,160 acres of coal land, which will produce from the vein now worked 80 000 bushels per acre, and from the area of 12 miles 7,372 800,000 bushels can be mined, and the lowest average profit over all expenses can be placed at two and a half cents per bushel, which would produce $184,320,000—a sum almost beyond comprehension and belief.

The imperial crown of all the Russias is the finest ever worn by a sovereign. It is in the form of a bishop's mitre and carries on its crest a cross composed of five of the most beautiful diamonds ever cut supporting the largest ruby in the world. E even great diamonds in a folited arch rising from the front and back of the crown support this cross and ruby, and on either side is a hoop of thirty-right pearls, than which there are no handsomer known.

The revolutionary war cost the United States $135,193,703. The colonies furnished, from 1775 to 1783, 395,064 troops. The war of 1812 cost the United States $101,159,003. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 471,622. The Mexican war cost the United States $100,000,000. The number of troops engaged was 101,282. The war between the states cost the United States $6,189,729,900. The number of Federal troops were 2,859,132.

The most heavily-insured man in the United States is Dr. David Hostetter, of Pittsburg, the aggregate of whose policies reaches $800,000. He intened to add $200,000 more to make the sum $1,000,000, but his prolonged illness has prevented any further steps in that direction. The three other most heavily insured men in the United States are Hamilton Diston, of Philadelphia, $400,000; George K. Anderson, of Chicago, $350,000, and P. Lorillard, of New Jersey, $310,000.

Sickness insurance is meeting with some favor in Leipsic and other German cities. The law authorizing the operations of such companies permits the insurance to all classes of hand-workers except clerks and salesmen, but these may be included by local authority. The action of this law is very noticeable in the tax for maintaining the sick poor, it having decreased 21,673 marks in Hamburg in one year. The total number insured under the law is 4,294,173, or 91.7 per 1000 of the population.

The Pennsylvania railroad employs a female "chaperon," Mrs. H. F. Bender of Philadelphia. It is her duty to look after unprotected ladies who go upon tourist trips. She posts herself beforehand about the route and makes herself useful as an imparter of information. She goes through a train and introduces herself to the ladies, and then tells them where she can be found if wanted. She ascertains the best places for them to stop in at the towns visited, where the finest views are, etc.

The Independent emphatically declares that "Our railroads must be prevented by very stringent legislation from carelessly setting on fire millions of acres each year. Missouri and one or two other states have recently made provisionary statutes on this point. There is no reason why the spark-arrester should not be always employed. The railroad has proved to be a very destructive agency in other ways. Not only does it cut through the forests for the purpose of laying its track, but any one who has traveled over a new line has been oppressed with the vast waste in every direction. For hundreds of miles he may travel when his eye is seldom out of sight of decaying logs and blasted trees, often vast forests burned up into stumps simply for clearage. The wood cannot yet be hauled to market profitably, and is, therefore, burned on the spot. Trees are girdled to make them dry, and then the fire is applied. But this is not merely a waste but an injury to the whole country in the way of tending to droughts and preventing regularity of rainfall."

Where the Heart Is.

Some day, at the sunset, the feet shall rest
On the height whose rugged ascent
Hath filled with heart-weary throbbings the breast,
And the bloom of the cheek hath blent,
With the whiteness of moon-kissed snows.
Resting there, then, in fame's radiant glow,
The traveler shall sadly look down,
Beholding the vale where love's blossoms grow,
And longing to yield fame's crown
For one breath of love's tender rose.
For, ever it seems, where the hill tops lie,
A most glorious place to be,
With the white-capped clouds swift hurrying by
And the break of grief's throbbing sea
Far sounding as in misty dreams.
And the snow-touched blossoms that crown the height,
Seem the fairest of all that blow;
Yet the feet that climb are weary at night,
And the vale that lieth below
Sings of home in the sunset gleams.
—[Olla Toph in Courant.

ANGELA.

I am a poor, paralyzed fellow who for many years past has been confined to a bed or a sofa. For the last six years I have occupied a small room, looking on to one of the narrow side canals of Venice, having no one about me but a deaf old woman who makes my bed and attends to my food; and here I eke out a poor income of about £30 a year by making water color drawings of flowers and fruit (they are the cheapest models in Venice), and these I send to a friend in London, who sells them to a dealer for small sums. But, on the whole, I am happy and content.

It is necessary that I should describe the position of my room rather minutely. Its only window is about five feet above the water of the canal, and above it the house projects some six feet and overhangs the water, the projecting portion being supported by stout piles driven into the bed of the canal. This arrangement has the disadvantage (among others) of so limiting my upward view that I am unable to see more than about ten feet of the height of the house immediately opposite to me, although by reaching as far out of the window as my infirmity will permit I can see for a considerable distance up and down the canal, which does not exceed fifteen feet in width. But, although I can see but little of the material house opposite, I can see its reflection upside down in the canal, and I contrive to take a good deal of inverted interest in such of its inhabitants as show themselves from time to time (always upside down) on its balconies and at its windows.

When first I occupied my room, about six years ago, my attention was directed to the reflection of a little girl of thirteen or so (as nearly as I could judge), who passed every day on a balcony just above the upward range of my limited field of view. She had a glass of flowers on a little table by her side, and as she sat there in fine weather from early morning until dark, working assiduously all the time, I concluded that she earned her living by needlework. She was certainly an industrious little girl, and as far as I could judge by her upside down reflection, neat in her dress and pretty. She had an old mother, an invalid, who on warm days would sit on the balcony with her, and it interested me to see the little maid wrap the old lady in shawls, and bring pillows for her chair and a stool for her feet, and every now and again lay down her work and kiss and fondle the old lady for half a minute, and then take up her work again.

Time went by, and as the little maid grew up her reflection grew down, and at last she was quite a little woman of, I suppose, sixteen or seventeen. I can only work for a couple of hours or so in the brightest part of the day, so I had plenty of time on my hands in which to watch her movements, and sufficient imagination to weave a little romance about her, and to endow her with a beauty which, to a great extent, I had to take for granted. I saw—or fancied that I could see—that she began to take an interest in my reflection (which, of course, she could see as I could see hers); and one day, when it appeared to me that she was looking right at it---that is to say, when her reflection appeared to be looking right at me---I tried the desperate experiment of nodding to her, and to my intense delight her reflection nodded in reply. And so our two reflections became known to one another.

It did not take me very long to fall in love with her, but a long time passed before I could make up my mind to do more than nod to her every morning, when the old woman moved me from my bed to the sofa at the window, and again in the evening, when the little maid left the balcony for that day. One day, however, when I saw her reflection looking at mine I nodded to her and threw a flower into the canal. She nodded several times in return, and I saw her draw her mother's attention to the incident. Then every morning I threw a flower into the water for "good morning," and another in the evening for "good night," and I soon discovered that I had not thrown them altogether in vain, for one day she threw a flower to join mine, and she laughed and clapped her hands as the two flowers joined forces and floated away together. And then every morning and every evening she threw her flower when I threw mine, and when the two flowers met she clapped her hands, and so did I; but when they were separated, as they sometimes were, owing to one of them having met an obstruction which did not catch the other, she threw up her hands in a pretty affectation of despair, which I tried to imitate, but in an English and unsuccessful fashion. And when they were rudely run down by a passing gondola (which happened not infrequently) she pretended to cry, and I did the same. Then, in pretty pantomime, she would point downward to the sky, to tell me that it was destiny that caused the shipwreck of our flowers, and I, in pantomime not half so pretty, would try to convey to her that destiny would be kinder next time, and that perhaps to-morrow our flowers would be more fortunate—and so the innocent courtship went on.

One day the little maid did not appear on her balcony, and for several days I saw nothing of her, and although I threw my flower as usual no flower came to keep it company. However, after a time she reappeared dressed in black and crying often, and then I knew that the poor child's mother was dead; as far as I knew she was alone in the world. The flowers came no more for several days, nor did she show any sign of recognition, but kept her eyes on her work, except when she placed her handkerchief to them. And opposite to her was the old lady's chair, and I could see that from time to time she would lay down her work and gaze at it, and then a flood of tears would come to her relief. But at last one day she roused herself to nod to me, and then her flower came. Day after day my flower went forth to join it, and with varying fortunes the two flowers sailed away as of yore.

But the darkest day of all to me was when a good looking young gondolier, standing right end uppermost in his gondola (for I could see him in the flesh) worked his craft alongside the house and stood talking to her as she sat on the balcony. They seemed to speak as old friends—indeed, as well as I could make out, he held her by the hand during the whole of their interview, which lasted quite half an hour. Eventually he pushed off, and left my heart heavy within me. But I soon took heart of grace, for as soon as he was out of sight the little maid threw two flowers growing on the same stem —an allegory of which I could make nothing, until it broke upon me that she meant to convey to me that he and she were brother and sister, and that I had no cause to be sad. And thereupon I nodded to her cheerily, and she nodded to me and laughed aloud, and I laughed in return, and all went on again as before.

Then came a dark and dreary time, for it became necessary that I should undergo treatment that confined me absolutely to my bed for many days, and I worried and fretted to think that the little maid and I could see each other no longer, and worse still, that she would think that I had gone away without even having hinted to her that I was going. And I lay awake at night wondering how I could let her know the truth, and fifty plans flitted through my brain, all appearing to be feasible enough at night, but absolutely wild and impracticable in the morning. One day—and it was a bright day indeed for me—the old woman who tended me told me that a gondolier had inquired whether the English signor had gone away or had died; and so I learned that the little maid had been anxious about me, and that she had sent her brother to inquire, and the brother had no doubt taken to her the reason of my protracted absence from the window.

From that day, and ever after, during my three weeks of bed keeping, a flower was found every morning on the edge of my window, which was within easy reach of anyone in a boat; and when at last a day came when I could be moved I took my accustomed place on the sofa at the window, and the little maid saw me and stood on her head, so to speak, and that was as eloquent as any right end up delight could possibly be. So the first time the gondolier passed my window I beckoned to him, and he pushed up alongside and told me, with many bright smiles, that he was glad indeed to see me well again. Then I thanked him and his sister for their kind thoughts about me during my retreat, and I then learned from him that her name was Angela, and that she was the best and purest maiden in all Venice, and that anyone might think himself happy indeed who could call her sister, but that he was happier even than her brother, for he was to be married to her, and, indeed, they were to be married the next day.

Thereupon my heart seemed to swell to bursting, and the blood rushed through my veins so that I could hear it and nothing else for a while. I managed at last to stammer forth some words of awkward congratulation, and he left me singing merrily, after asking permission to bring his bride to see me on the morrow as they returned from church.

"For," said he, "my Angela has known you for very long—ever since she was a child, and she has often spoken to me of the poor Englishman who lay all day long for years and years on a sofa at a window, and she said over and over again how dearly she wished that she could speak to him and comfort him; and one day, when you threw a flower into the canal, she asked me whether she might throw another, and I told her yes, for he would understand that it meant sympathy with one who was sorely afflicted."

And so I learned that it was pity, and not love, except, indeed, such love as is akin to pity, that prompted her to interest herself in my welfare, and there was an end of it all.

For the two flowers that I thought were on one stem, were two flowers tied together (but I could not tell that), and they were meant to indicate that she and the gondolier were affianced lovers, and my expressed pleasure at this symbol delighted her, for she took it to mean that I rejoiced in her happiness. And the next day the gondolier came with a train of other gondoliers, all decked in their holiday garb, and in his gondola sat Angela, happy and blushing at her happiness. Then he and she entered the house in which I dwelt, and came into my room (and it was strange indeed, after so many years of inversion, to see her with her head above her feet and then she wished me happiness and speedy restoration to good health (which could never be); and I, in broken words and tears in my eyes, gave her the little cross that had stood by my bed or my table for so many years. And Angela took it reverently and kissed it, and so departed with her delighted husband.

And as I heard the song of the gondoliers as they went their way—the song dying away in the distance as the shadows of the sundown closed around me—I felt that they were singing the requiem of the only love that had ever entered my heart.—[W. S. Gillert.

Diary of California's Gold Discoverer.

Sunday, Dec. 26, 1847.---Last week I worked five days (in the California hills). On Christmas a party of us climbed a peak, from which we could see many mountains covered with snow, and from which we started many large rocks rolling down into the steep canon. For dinner besides bread and meat, we had apple and pumpkin pies.

Sunday, Jan 2, 1848.---Mr. Marshall has been away for some time, and now the cook saves the pumpkin pies and so forth for herself and the second table.

Jan. 11.—Rain began on the 9th and continues to fall.

Sunday, Jan. 16.—The river is very high. Since Monday the weather is clear. Marshall left us a month ago to get the mill irons and has not returned. Mr. Bennett has got out of patience waiting for him.

Sunday, Jan. 30.---Marshall having arrived, we got his permission to build a small house near the mill, so as to get rid of the partial mistress, and cook for ourselves. We moved into it on Sunday last. This week Mr. Marshall found some pieces of (as we all suppose) gold, and he has gone to the fort for the purpose of finding out what it is. It is found in the race in small pieces; some weigh as much as a $5 piece.

Sunday, Feb. 6,—Marshall has returned with the fact that the metal is gold. Captain Sutter arrived on Wednesday with Johnston for the purpose of looking at the place where the gold was found. He got enough to make a ring. He brought a bottle of whiskey for us and some pocket knives. This morning I found my basin and knife in their proper place. Johnston had hidden them away, though he denied knowing anything about them.

The Man Who Invented the Monitor.

Captain John Ericsson, the illustrious engineer and inventor, was born in Wermland, Sweden, July 31, 1803, and at the age of ten began, by the construction of a wind-mill and pumping engine, the creative work, that at the age of eighty-four, he briskly continues. His father was a mine proprietor, and the boy's earliest experience was with machinery. At twelve he was made a cadet of mechanical engineers, and at seventeen he entered the Swedish army as an ensign. He rapidly reached a lieutenancy in consequence of the beauty of his military maps, which attracted the attention of King Charles John (Bernadotte). In 1826, while in London on leave of absence to introduce a flame engine, he sent his resignation home. It was accepted, after he had first been promoted to the rank of captain. He never returned to Sweden but his native country has sent him many honors and decorations, and in 1868 a great granite monument was erected in front of his father's house by the miners, bearing the simple inscription, "John Ericsson was born here in 1803." He is living quietly in New York, and is still an indefatigable worker.

A Painter's Ruse.

A well-known Parisian portrait painter lived once, before his fame came, in a common lodging house at an altitude of seven stories. Fearing he could not induce the public to come so high, he put up a placard on the basement of the house: "Portraits taken here. Only ten francs. Studio on third floor." On reaching the third floor, a placard, "Ten-franc portraits; the studio has been removed to the fifth floor," would greet the eye. After much panting and puffing, the picture-seeker was greeted with "Ten-franc portraits; the studio has, owing to the rebuilding of the premises, been temporarily removed to the seventh floor." The customer did not mind suffering more after he had reached that period of ascent, and the artist got his patrons.—[Argonaut.

Sufficiently Refreshed.

Gagley.—"Won't you have some refreshments, Miss Wiggle?"

Miss Wiggle.—"Thanks, no. I'm sufficiently refreshed now. Miss Howler has stopped singing."—[Judge.

TATTOOING.

How the Men of Burmah Are Adorned with Figures.

Covering Portions of the Body with Pictures in Ink.

Of all Burmese customs, one of the most singular is that of tattooing the person, from the waist to below the knees, with figures in black ink. Every man in the country is thus adorned, and unless his skin be unusually dark, he looks at a little distance as though he were clothed in a tight-fitting pair of knee-breeches. The custom is said to be falling into disuse, but I have seen very few Burmans without this "mark of manhood," which is conferred upon him when he is about 12 to 14 years old. The operation is a painful one, and I was glad of the opportunity that now offered to see it, though aware that it takes at least two or three days to complete.

Pho Myin, the subject, is lying on a mat quite nude, with a dazed look in his half-closed eyes, and breathing heavily. Moung Daw nods at him meaningly.

"He has taken much opium," he says, grinning to me.

I am not surprised at it. If the Htokwinsayahgyee was going to exercise his art upon me for four or five hours, I should follow the Burman's plan and take opium by way of an anæsthetic.

The tattooing will show well upon the plump, fair-skinned lad before us, and the professor evidently thinks he is a subject to take pains with, as he sits carefully mixing his ink in a joint of bamboo, and preparing his weapon. This is a brass rod nearly two feet long and about half an inch thick; it is weighted at the top with a little ornamental figure, and at the other end has a hollow point divided by two cross slits. The professor examines the "business end" critically, and, having satisfied himself that it is sharp enough, tucks up his putsoe and squats at Pho Myin's side. Selecting a spot on the thigh, he places both feet on it a few inches apart, and stretching the skin tight, draws the outline of the first figure—a tiger rampant—with an inky splinter of bamboo; this is soon done, and relieving himself of a large mouthful of betelnut, the professor settles down to work in earnest. Leaning forward through his widely parted knees, he balances the brass style daintily, and, clasping it with the finger and thumb of the right hand, makes a "bridge" of the left, which he rests on the surface between his feet. After sliding the instrument through his fingers once or twice, as if to take aim, he makes a start and pricks away steadily with a light, firm touch that is wonderfully quick and true. In less than five minutes the tiger, with its surrounding border, is finished, and the artist removes his feet from the distended skin, and washes off the superfluous ink to see how his work has come out. Every body presses forward to look at the picture, which shows up in bold relief on the rapidly formed swelling. Moung Saik exchanges a remark with his wife, and the tattooer resumes his working position to draw the outline of the next figure.

The boy, stupefied with opium, lies insensible to the pain, while one figure after another gradually appears on his skin. Deep as the points of the style sink, they draw little blood, but the limb swells in a manner that would alarm any one who did not know it would return to its normal size in a day or two. Fever sometimes supervenes, and in that case the patient waits for a time before the work of illustration is resumed, so it often extends over a period of a week or ten days, during which the inconvenience suffered is considerable. Without the aid of opium the process would be much longer. I found that I could not endure the application of the style for more than thirty consecutive seconds without flinching so much as to interfere with the operator's movements; for the skin is pricked over so closely that it becomes too tender to sustain their repetition.

Eight rupees is the usual fee paid to a tattooer for endowing a lad with breeches. The figures that compose them vary little, consisting as a rule of tigers, "nagas" (dragons), and "beloes" (devils). Each one is surrounded with a border of sentences, generally illegible, invoking good luck upon the owner of the skin whereon they are inscribed. The waist and knees are neatly finished off with a tasteful edging of point or scroll pattern; these sensitive parts of the body are the last to be done, and tattooers have told me that the pain caused frequently arouses the patient from his torpor.—[Cornhill Magazine.

Piute Epicures.

The Piutes are feasting on rabbits nowadays, the bounty on their scalps being an incentive to the red men to kill them. Pinenut soup, a concoction made of the oily nuts and rabbits, is a favorite dish with the Indians in cold weather, and they say it makes them "heap fat."—[Nevada Silver State.

Comparative Guilt.

Father---What do you think of a boy that throws a banana skin on the sidewalk?

Son---I don't know. What do you think of a banana skin that throws a man on the sidewalk?

Carried His Ear in His Vest Pocket.

Occasionally one reads a thing so ridiculous that he cannot help laughing, even when the article he reads is most solemn. I was reading an account of a murder at St. Joseph, Mo., in which an account was given of a young man killing his wife. Everything about it was ghastly, particularly a description of the characteristics of the murderer. He was a son of respectable parents, but was a tough. One thing mentioned in regard to him struck me as particularly ridiculous. In a fight a year or so ago he had an ear cut off, and since then he had carried the ear in his vest pocket as a "mascot," and if he was playing cards or shaking dice he would take the ear out of his pocket and lay it on the table to give him luck. If anybody kicked on having the dried-up ear around the owner of it would draw his revolver and make the kicker apologize or fight. If a man apologized he was compelled to kiss the ear. What a companion such a man would be for a tea party! It is said that he would take his ear out of his pocket at the breakfast table in case the steak was tough, or the biscuit lacked shortening, or the pancakes were heavy, and his wife had to look cheerful and pleasant or he would draw his revolver and shoot at her earrings. She finally got enough of him and his dried ear and left him, and he followed her and killed her. Men will have their little fads, and the practice of carrying around a dried ear or a rabbit's foot must be overlooked.—[Peck's Sun.

Lucky Strokes in Mining.

St. John's mine in Summit county, Col., was purchased 15 years ago by an English syndicate for $700,000. Near the mine was located a magnificent castle which was used only to accommodate the directors during their annual visit. To-day there is from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 in sight. The Colorado Central mine has been worked for 26 years and now employs between 200 and 300 men. The mine has already paid $7,000,000 in dividends and a tunnel has just been sunk into the mountain 6000 feet to facilitate the work. Senator Hearst, who is interested in nearly all the principal mines in the west, has not lost a dollar in mining in 15 years. Two miners located the Comstock mine, and gave it to two Pennsylvania oil men for a debt of $800 which they owed. The oil men did not want to take it, because they did not believe it of any account. Less than four months ago the owners refused $300,000 for it, and to-day there is $75,000 in sight. The Lady Franklin mine was originally sold for $15,000, and a very short time ago the purchasers sold one-half of it for $200,000. The Brushheap mine was discovered by two boys and was developed by their muscle. It now pays an annual dividend of $70,000. The Virginia mine at Kingston was owned by Charles Wallace. His wife turned the drill for him until they struck it rich and sold out for $125,000 cash.—[Kansas City Times.

The Latest Thing in Blinds.

English Venetian blinds are becoming very fashionable in this country. Outside Venetian shades have always been in use, particularly to keep out the hot rays of the summer's sun. The English Venetian blinds are made of slats similar to the outside shade, but are arranged with cords, so that they can be drawn up or lowered at will just as a linen shade can. They are more expensive than the linen shades, but they last longer. Linen shades hold the dust and fade, but the Venetian blinds do not. These blinds are made of thin wooden slats, about two and a half inches wide and about an eighth of an inch in thickness. They are supported by tapes arranged like ladders. A cord runs through a hole in each slat, and by this means they are drawn up. They are made of white pine, bass, cherry, oak or ash, and are stained or varnished any shade or color that is wanted. They cost from eighteen cents to twenty-six cents a square foot. The most fashionable colors now are gray, plain oak or green.---[Boston Transcript.

The Archbishop's Notes.

A Writer in Murray's Magazine relates an incident which happened to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who, when preaching at St. Paul's, had his half-sheet of notes carried away during a hymn by a gust of wind. It was wafted into the face of a citizen, who, instead of bringing it back, as the Archbishop expected, scanned it over, and, a look of bright intelligence suddenly stealing into his face, hurriedly left the church with it, doubtless congratulating himself on having secured so undoubted an autograph under the exceptional circumstances. The preacher's keen sense of humor came to his relief, and he was able to deliver his sermon as if nothing had happened.—[Argonaut.

What is a Blizzard?

Imagine, if you can, a frozen fog driven with the velocity of a hurricane The air is so full of minute frozen particles which strike your face like pin heads fired from a musket that you cannot see twenty feet ahead, and all this in an atmosphere from twenty to fifty degrees below zero, and you can form as clear an idea of a blizzard as you'll ever care to get. Its blinding, bewildering effect is first felt. The intense cold brings at first the pain of freezing, then numbness, then stupor, then a sense of blissful sleep and close upon its heels—death.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Origin of the Flag of Freedom.

While residing at Constantinople Congressman "Sunset" Cox was confirmed in the opinion that our national flag was suggested by the coat of arms of the Washington family. The chaplain of the British Legation at the capital of Turkey bears the name of George Washington. He is in the direct line from the De Wessyntons of the time of the Norman Conquest in England. It was the same family, though not in the direct line, that George Washington of America was a descendant.

Rev. George Washington of Constantinople, in a note to Mrs. Cox, says: "I have always heard that the story I mentioned to you was correct, viz: That casting about for a flag when independence had been declared, the Americans thought that they could not do better than to take the general's family quarterings as a foundation. Hence, the 'Stars and Stripes!'" The quarterings referred to are a shield, with three stars at the top and stripes below, running across the shield. Above the shield are the head and wings of an eagle, rising from a crown, and below it the motto, "in cruce gloriar." Below all is the name, George Washington.

The Resurrection Plant.

This singular plant is really one of the wonders of creation. Imagine a bunch of withered looking, curled up shoots, brown, stiff, and apparently dead, resembling a bird's nest. Place it in water, in half an hour what a transformation! The withered looking bunch has now opened and is transformed into a lovely patch of moss, entirely covering an ordinary plate. In its native habitat, when the dry season sets in, the plant curls up into a round ball and is wafted away by winds from place to place, sometimes for hundreds of miles; when at last it reaches a moist spot it gradually unfolds itself, makes new roots and thrives in its new found home. This sensitiveness to moisture is so great that even after the plant may seem dead it will open and close as if it were alive.

An Oregon Patriarch.

The oldest married couple on the Pacific coast lives at Greenville, Washington county, Oregon. Peyton Wilkes was born in 1791, and so will be 97 years old next May. He is one of the few pensioners of the war of 1812. His wife Anna Wilkes is 91 years old, and they were married in 1815. They came across the plains in 1845, and settled in Washington county in 1846. They were both born in Bedford county, Virginia, came to Indiana in 1820 and to Missouri in 1839. In following the star of empire they kept ahead of the iron horse until he overtook them at the "jumping off place." They have three sons living, twenty-seven grandchildren, forty-one great grandchildren, and eighty great-great-grandchildren living.---[Portland (Ore.) Dispatch.

Unlucky Names.

The Alta California thinks that the name San Francisco which is to be given to the cruiser building on the Pacific, comes under the condemnation of unlucky names, as four vessels bearing that name have been lost either by foundering at sea or by being cast ashore. So far as our navy is concerned California names would seem to be unlucky, for the Sacramento was wrecked in 1867. The Alta enforces its remarks by quoting the case of the British Wasp, and that name certainly appears to be one of ill omen in our own service as well as that of England. We have had four vessels bearing it; one was destroyed in Delaware bay in 1877 to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy; another was captured in 1812, and a third was lost at sea with all hands in 1814.

Locating a Bullet by Electricity.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, Dr. John Girdner of New York exhibited, by invitation of the college, for the first time, his telephonic probe, and explained its mode of application. The instrument is used to locate a bullet or other metal substance that has become lodged in the body. It is operated by the natural electricity in the patient. It consists of three parts—one a sort of audiphone, which is placed over the physician's ears, a steel probe and a steel bulb. The bulb is placed in the patient's mouth and the probe is inserted in the wound. If the probe strikes a piece of bone it makes no response, but if it strikes the meta which caused the wound it gives distinct clicking sounds.

How New Haven Got Its Name.

A convention of the settlers near Quidipiac, Conn., was held April 13, 1638, in a barn at that place. After some discussion the Bible was adopted as the constitution of the new colony and a settlement was established which was named New Haven. The Bible remained the constitution for several years.—[Burlington Free Press.

The Leopard's Spots.

Keeper (to stranger looking at the animals): "Do you observe, sir, how restless the leopard is, and how ceaselessly he changes his position from one spot to another?"

Stranger: "Yes; but gosh, mister, I've allers heerd that a leopard couldn't change his spots."—[Epoch.

Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.

A THEATRE HORROR.

Burning of an Opera House in Oporto, Portugal.

The Building Destroyed, and a Large Number of Lives Lost.

During a banquet scene in the play in the opera house at Oporto, Portugal, the other night, at which the galleries as well as the [illegible] the building caught fire and was entirely destroyed. Many of those inside perished in the flames. Hundreds escaped with their lives, but were more or less injured, being burned or bruised.

The number of lives lost is not positively known, but 80 bodies were taken from the ruins the following day, and the half had not yet been explored. Most of the bodies recovered were taken from the upper tiers and galleries, where whole families were suffocated and burned, some of them in their seats. A few of the victims died of suffocation, but the greater part of them were horribly burned, many of them being unrecognizable. Two of the victims were found tightly clasped in each other's arms.

Workmen have been steadily engaged, ever since the ruins became cooled enough to permit, in searching for the bodies, and are constantly uncovering additional victims. An immense crowd surrounded the place, and the police had all they could do to keep the excited people out of the way of the searchers.

The fire occurred during the performance of a play, at which the banqueting scene was being represented on the stage. The play had progressed to the last act, and the immense audience was absorbed in the performance, when a cry of fire was heard, and flames and smoke were seen bursting from the stage. An accident had occurred to the gas, and the scenery had ignited and flashed up instantly. The flames spread rapidly to the audience room, and a terrible panic followed. The audience rose in an instant and rushed for the exits, which were quickly choked up, hundreds of men, women and children being trampled upon and clothing torn from them in a wild struggle for life.

Oporto—a name signifying the port—is the second city and the most important emporium of Portugal. It is situated on the right bank of the Douro River, the houses stretching up a steep incline to the palace crowning the hill. A quay extends for two miles along the river. The city has many gardens and fountains, splendid churches, public buildings and hospitals, many excellent schools, a library, a mint, a museum, a medical college, etc. Its exports consist principally of port wine, which trade is chiefly in English hands. The site of Oporto was anciently called Cale, afterward Portus Cale—whence the name of the kingdom Portugal. The city's population is about 100,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BERLIN University, Germany, has 163 African students.

THE floral decorations at the White House for February cost $4000.

TWELVE native women are students in the Medical College at Bombay, India.

A SERIOUS uprising is feared among the Indians of Manitoba, who are starving.

KENTUCKY will have 1500 horses on the race-tracks of the country next summer.

THE Anti-Treating Club, of Chicago, numbers 450 persons. Everyone drinks alone.

THERE is now a postoffice for every 1000 men, women and children in the United States.

EXTENSIVE floods have occurred in Austria-Hungary. Numerous cases of drowning are reported.

NEWPORT, KY., has a double police force each claiming to be the properly constituted authority.

A SILVER mine that was once worked by the Indians has been discovered in Fannin County, Ga.

THE Ohio Legislature has passed a bill requiring the teaching of temperance in the public schools.

THE Governor of Saratoff, Russia, reports terrible destitution among the peasants in that province.

MRS. MARTIN MCCABE, of North Creek, Warren County, N. C., has just died at the age of 112 years.

THE late Charles G. Havens' will leaving $3,000,000 to charity is objected to by his heirs from Marathon, N. Y.

BABY KING ALFONSO XIII, of Spain, is suffering from epilepsy, an hereditary disease in his mother's family, the Hapsburgs.

THE State Senate of Massachusetts, by a tie vote, rejected a proposal to give women the right to vote upon the license question.

COLONEL E. B. C. CASH, the survivor of the last fatal duel in South Carolina, died recently at his home in Chesterfield County.

A CHICAGO practical joker has been fined $1000 for kicking a man's feet from under him while he was leaning against a counter.

W. K. VANDERBILT is spending money lavishly fitting up a house in Grosvenor Square, London, which he will occupy this season.

COLONEL DICK TAYLOR is the only man living who was appointed to office by Andrew Jackson. He is the father of the greenback currency.

DUN'S New York Mercantile Agency reports a great falling off in business from railroad strikes, the death of Kaiser William and other causes.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

HERR BARNAY, the German actor, talks English fluently.

MME. NEVADA still continues her prosperous career through Italy.

THE Italian Opera at La Scala, Milan, has collapsed for lack of funds.

ROSE JACOBSON has made a great hit in opera at Rostock, Germany.

PAULINE LUCCA sang "Carmen" for the fiftieth time in Vienna the other day.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE is pronounced to be the best dressed woman on the London stage.

KYRLE BELLEW will play Anthony to Mrs. James Brown Potter's Cleopatra next season.

THE receipts at Patti's farewell performance in Madrid were $12,500. She is preparing her autobiography.

CLARA MORRIS, Emma Albani, Lily Langtry and Fanny Davenport, are all said to have been born in the year 1850.

MANAGER J. M. HILL says that the Union Square Theatre, of New York, that was recently burned, will certainly be rebuilt.

GENEVIEVE LYTTON says that her dresses in "A Possible Case," the new play to be produced in New York shortly, will cost $1800.

MANAGER Rudolph Aronson will shortly produce "Nadjy" at the Casino in New York. "Erminie" will then be sent out upon the road.

GOUNOD, the French composer, was so delighted at becoming a grandfather that he composed forthwith some charming lullabies for the baby.

THE choirs of the Church of England include 154,000 voluntary and 19,000 paid male singers, and 57,000 voluntary and 2100 paid female singers.

IMPRESSARIO MAPLESON is not quite bankrupt. He is going to give more opera next season with the assistance of Augustus Harris, at Covent Garden, London.

MME. MINNIE HAUK, the opera singer, has recovered from the effects of the serious accident which befell her recently at Geneva, and has resumed work on the stage.

THE inability of the actors to successfully brave the terrible blizzard, together with slim audiences, caused many of the New York theatres to close for two nights.

HERBERT KELCEY, who plays the leading part in "The Wife," now running in New York, is said to have a clause in his contract with Manager Frohman, to the effect that he must parade in Broadway daily.

THE only daughter of Sir Donald Smith was married in Montreal a few days since to Dr. J. B. Howard. Among the presents was a check for $2,000,000 from her father.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page
Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

FARMERS AND PROTECTION.

In our judgement there never was a time in the history of the United States when it was more important to farmers to unite and act for the protection of their industry. The Tariff is to be the great political question on which the contest for this year is to be waged. Certain politicians may attempt to trim their sails more for personal ends than for the permanent good of the country, but the one important subject of ample compensatinu to American labor in preference to fostering the foreign industry of any kind cannot be evaded, but must be squarely met, considered and investigated.

The building up of manufacturies always and everywhere means an increase in the number of consumers. This increase means a larger market for the producers. Every manufacturing industry supports a dozen interests around it. It furnishes a market for the supplies of the farm which otherwise would have to be shipped away or be left without a purchaser. The diversifying of industries in this way opens new fields for enterprise, removes some of the competition of farm work, puts more money in circulation directly among the people, and directly benefits the farmers quite as much as any other class.

Aside, therefore, from the general interest which every American feels in having the laborers of this country better paid and enjoying better conditions than the working men of the old world, there is the special interest of direct primiary benefit which the farmer enjoys. So long as the Free Traders could hood wink and delude the farmers with the belief that the tariff benefited no one but the manufacturers and was necessarily a burden and imposition on farmers, so long they kept the question sectional and local instead of National and all beneficial as it really is. But intelligent and investigating farmers all over the country—in the South and West as well as in the North and East—are beginning more than ever before to appreciate the benefits of the tariff and to see where interest as well as patriotism and public spirit should lean them.

A FEW MORE POINTS.

There are those who hold that the cheaper things are the better; but let us inquire if cheapness is the only thing required for National prosperity? Are farmers most prosperous when grain and live stock are lowest in prices? Is not the proper rule to have prices so that those engaged in labor, whether they be farmers or mechanics, shall have a fair return for their labor? About this we think there can be no question.

We hear men who have not studied the matter say "The tariff is only a benefit to manufacturers." The fact is, it benefits every man who works for wages, for it keeps wages up, not only in the industries in which foreign countries compete with us, but with all who work for wages. Were all our manufacturers compelled to compete with foreign cheap labor, the price of all work would have to come down to that standard.

When wages fall in one section of the working world, they fall along the line, until every man who labors for pay has to stand a cut.

Take the farmer. It is better for him that we shall have a market for nine-tenths of the total produce of the country here at home, than that one half or more of his produce shall have to be exported.

In short, it is better for everybody when wages are high, None of these ever have or ever will happen under Free Trade.

The "knocking out" of Sullivan has caused wide-spread surprise but he is no longer the man he once was. For years whiskey has been sapping his constitution.

The Courts of several Western States have decided that a Hotel can make no extra charges for meals sent to the room of a person not physically able to attend the table.

What the outcome in Europe is going to be nobody knows. Every one of the crowned heads wants peace, and yet they are all slyly preparing for war.

It is reported that a Philadelphia tramp refused to sleep with a hard-up lawyer, saying that although he had nothing to steal, the lawyer would get a mortgage on him.

The Republican party is the friend and ally of reform and progress. It has represented and will continue to represent the best moral sentiment in the country.

Russia has in every twelve months thirty four holidays outside of Sundays.

Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died very suddenly on Friday.

PROFITABLE HORSE RAISING.

There is a great difference in the kinds and manner of keeping stock to make stock farming pay. One farmer tells you there is no profit in raising horses, and it is better to buy than to raise them. If you will look at his horse stock you will find he is about right, for he has no mare that he or any other man can name the blood of, and he breeds her to a horse of the same kind to save a few dollars in the start. When the colt comes it runs its chances for living, often getting the milk when the mare is all heated up with work. After a time the colt is thought old enough for wean and is taken away from the mother at once, but has not yet learned to eat and will take no nourishment until starved to it. Of course it will become poor and is not much of a colt when spring comes; will take all summer to get in reasonable condition, and runs the gauntlet another winter between grown horses and cattle.

Thus the colt is dealt with until he is three years old the work of "breaking" begining. If he don't break his neck when first haltered he is harnessed and a blind bridle is put on him, and he is hitched to the wagon; he is afraid of every one and everything, and he is very apt to kick, and finally is a poor horse, not reliable anywhere, and of course an unprofitable horse to raise.

Such farmers are not the ones to make horse raising profitable. Such men are always buying horses, and seldom get such as they want. In another article we will try to describ the way to profit in this business.

The farms in the United States are summarized as follows by the American Agriculturist:

More than 1,000 acres	26,000
More than 500 acres,	76,000
From 50 to 500 acres,	2,729,000
From 3 to 10 acres,	134,887
Under 3 acres,	4,352

A "tariff for revenue" is one which only aims to raise what money the Government needs to meet its expenses. No attention is to be paid to the effect upon our industrial system, the wages of work people, or anything else except the raising of money.

According to the report of the Government Chemist, enough lime and alum are used in compounding the ordinary baking powders to seriously affect the health of the public, while some brands of saleratus are positively dangerous.

A man may be a farmer and not "get there." Why? Because he does not know how. He doesn't manage well. The life of a farmer must be practical or the farm cannot pay. He must know how to hold the plow himself or he can't make farming go.

The United States Senate has determined to amend its rules so that Treaties may be considered in open session. It was a wise decision to make. Secrecy in legislative proceedings is contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

The Democratic Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, James W. Tate, has fled to Canada, and the State is minus $190,000. This deficiency is causing consternation among the bosses of the "blue grass" State

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The lightning rod, says the *Electrical Review*, is a relic of superstition and will eventually be regarded on a house in the same light as a horse shoe over the door.

The Bismark Tribune gets even with the New York papers that have been rubbing it in on Dakota on account of the storm last winter, in a manner full of glee.

Not always to the victor belongs the spoils. Two young men in New Jersey played a game of poker for a maiden, and she married the loser.

A bill is pending before Congress calling for the increase in weight of packages authorized to be transmitted through the mails from four pounds to eight.

The loss to business and other interests in the States visited by the recent great storm is estimated at not less than $20,000,000.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for April contains a number of notable illustrated articles. Dr. Henry M. Field, whose books of travel have gained him so many friends, has written a pleasing account of a visit to "Gibraltar." He discribes very picturesquely many of the unusual features of this great natural fortress which has been famous for centuries and yet seldom adequately written about The concluding paper "The Campaign of Waterloo" is of intense interest. "A Happy Accident" is a story of Switzerland with a manly young American for the hero and a lovable Swiss girl for the heroine. It is a wholesome tale with a deal of quiet humor in it. There are eight attractive illustrations, from drawing. In "Where shall We spend our Summer?" Gen. Greeley gives some pertinent advice. "The Centre of the Republic," is a striking paper to be appreciated must be read. The other articles are: The Snowing of the Pines; The Greek Vase, The Shadow Chaser; The Town of the Holy Children; A Dream; A Happy Accident; The Star to its Light, etc., etc.

The Problem of Reducing the Surplus.

S. B. Elkins.

The result of my thought and study on the subject leads me to believe that the Internal Revenue should be abolished entirely. This would reduce taxes about $100,000,000 per annum, save the expense of their collection, about $4,000,000 and dispense with the services of 4.000 clerks and officers. I have been in favor of this for ten years. The internal tax is a war tax, which never has been invoked except in case of emergency; when the emergency has passed away the tax has been abolished. It is objectionable and has always been regarged as odious and inquisitorial, and against the spirit of our free institutions. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the war. The question now is, not how to raise money, but how to prevent its accumulation in the Treasury. The Government does not need the Internal Revenue tax. The only reason for it were the necessities of the government. These necessities furnished the only foundation in law for imposing it.

"How do you reconcile taking the tax off whiskey, alcohol and spirits and leaving customs duties on clothing and other necessaries of life?"

"In New York City, over 60,000 persons are employed in manufacturing clothing. From all reports the wages paid are low, especially to women. Taking off the Governmen. tax on whisky would throw no one out of employment. Taking it off clothing would, in order to meet wages paid in Europe, reduce to the starvation limit the wages of 60,000 persons in this city alone, if not destroy their means of livelihood and ruin those dependent upon them. The price of cheap clothing then would be want and tears. We can better afford to pay present prices. The government not needing the tax on whisky, alcohol and spirits, the only reason for imposing it is that by doing so it may serve to restrict or reduce their monufacture and sale. This is a police power, however, and does not belong to the general government, but to the States. The restriction or prohibition of the sale and manufacture of whiskey, spirits and alcohol is a State and not a Federal power. This is the rule laid down in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States by Justice Harlan, in the Kansas case. Under the Constitution, the general Government has no power to enter into the business of looking after the morals of the people.

Washington.

When the gavel of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives falls upon the desk at exactly 12 o'clock each day, flags are at the same moment hoisted from the poles that rise from the crests of the cupolas on both ends of the Capitol The moment that either the Senate or the House adjourns the flag on that wing of the building goes down. One has only to get a view of the capitol to know if either, or if both Houses of Congress are in session.

The flag duty is performed by the oldest employee of the Capitol, John Chauncy, who came to Washington with Thaddeus Stevens, "the great commoner," and when the latter became so weak that he could scarcely walk, Chauncy used to carry him up and down the marble stairways to and from his carriage, It was to him that the statesman made the remark since quoted, when he was carrying him into the house one morning as usual: "Chauncey I wonder who will carry me when you are gone?"

Mr. Chauney has been in the employ of the house ever since, and another duty of his is to see that the republican members are all in their places when an important vote is taken. The democrats have for the same duty on their side of the hall a man by the name af Ike Hill, and those two know the haunts and habits of every member in the house. If a vote is to be taken at midnight, it is the duty of Chauncy and Hill to see that the members of their respective parties are present or paired.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., Co. Atty., Clay Co., Tex. says; "have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxsen, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimoey, saying: He positively believs he would have died, had it not been for Eelectric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malaria Diseases, and for the Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1. at Wool & Wadsworths Drug Store.

In our rambles the other day we run across an old gentleman who has been a Democrat for over fifty years. He cast his first vote in 1836 for Martin Van Buren. Now he declares he shall change his party in his old age. He says times have been harder and lucre scarcer in the last four years than ever before to his knowledge.—Carthage Protectionist.

Hit the Nail on the Head.

North State.

C. S. Storer of Durham, was asked by the State Chronicle: "Whom do your people want as democratic nominee for governor."

His answer was. "The major part of them don't care whether they have any or not."

Dental Note.

From Texas Siftings

Smith—Teeth remind me of women.

Jones—In what respect?

"Well, you see, in the first place we suffer like the mischief getting them, and we feel bad when we lose them.

Patrick's Finesse.

From Judge.

"Well, Pat," said Fooplebright, "how do you propose to tide over the strike?"

"Faith, sor," answered Pat. "I prophose to Brid-et. She teks in washin' an' arns two shillin' the day."

[For the CAROLINIAN.

Comments on Buddhist Theosohy, Renan, Darwin and Spencer.

While many of the scholars of the day seem satisfied that Darwin and Spencer have founded a new religion, it cannot be surprising that there should be a few who look back through the ages to the teachers of an earlier philosophy—the mysticism or Buddha.

There are many who looking with them at the "Light of Asia," are or seem to be paralyzed with fear at the likeness of Sakayamuni to Christ. And there are some who openly glory in what would be *were it true*—the annihilation of faith.

In reflectiug on all that Mr. Renan has done to establish a belief that Christianity was derived from Buddhism, one may easily perceive that he counts on an audience of superficial minds.

He as well as Darwin and Spencer is treating of a subject—which is to say the least—not familiar to the majority of his readers. Consequently he has it a great deal his own way. A simple answer awaited the terrible sphinx. The pebble awaited the giant Goliath. The answer to Renan's elaborate researches and conclusions is very plain, very easy of comprehension, and quite adapted to the wants of those who have blindly followed the lead of the blind—Renan. But let us question, are these philosophers blind? Or dazzled by their power of intellect, have they not, inspired by a diabolical pride, (equalled only by the sin of Satan) desired to place *themselves* on the pinnacle of fame at any cost were it even of the stars of heaven? They have cried "Let us abandon God," and they have set up the banner of hell. Alas! how many poor souls are there enrolled.

They read, and they believe. Pause good student. Let us together examine the records of another tradition (for it is likely to be granted that the tale of Sakayamuni is a tradition.) Let us remember the ancient tradition spoken of by the high priest at the trial of Jesus, and taught by Christ himself to his disciples.

"Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and so to enter into glory."

And beginning from Moses and all the prophets, he expounded to them, in all the Scripture the things that were written concerning him." Luke XXIV chap. 26, 27 verses. Milton's immortal poem imbodies a tradition that *to Adam* was revealed the fate and the hope of his offspring.

Therefore to the careful unbiased inquirer it really seems only natural that sometimes the tradition should become varied especially with people so far from the Light of faith as the "Light of Asia." Perhaps once they held that Sakayamuni *was to come*. Perhaps in those ancient days they came in solemn pomp and Asiatic splendor to see their king depart on his strange journey to worship "Him who is born King of the Jews." As for Darwin and Spencer, the germ of truth hidden away in the chaff has kept attention longer than their theories ever deserved,

Is it not time to remember that they are only theories? Darwin himself is far more modest than his followers. Prof. Tyndall says "Darwin draws heavily on the scientific toleration of the age."

People who hold the doctrine of evolution are by no means ignorant of the uncertainty of their data, but evolution granted—pro-tem—the question really is, not how things grew, but who gave them *power* to grow?

And is this question really in the power of science to answer? Can science measure Omnipotence? The finite make laws for the infinite? It really seems too soon to glory in Spencer or Darwin either.

A theory is after all only one man's hypothesis. It may, and it may not be true. To accept it as an article of faith is to give to these scholars attributes which they deny to Jesus Christ.

Now, will anybody having read Darwin's Natural Selection, etc., Spencer's First Principles and Renan's Life of Christ, turn to the pages of Scripture, and read the words of Jesus without being convinced that before Him—these men are vain philosophers?

MRS. H. MURPHY,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

STATE ITEMS

Ex-Judge Gudger, of Waynesville, has been elected Captain of the Richland Rifles of that town.

The Newberne Fish, Oyster and Game Fair is to be made a permanent institution.

John McRae, of Maxton, caught a large wild cat in a steel trap that had been killing his lambs.

Two lawyers and about fifty witnesses agitated a Court trial in Milton over the ownership of a $5 pig.

Rev. W. T. Walker, of the Greensboro Prohibitionist, is making prohibition speeches through Beaufort and other counties.

One hundred and fifty men of the command of Gen. Burnside were at the Newberne Fair.

Rev. Mr. Pearson has been preaching to large crowds in Wilmington. The Star says: "We have never, never heard such preaching before."

On the 13th inst, Mr. Archie Harrington, a prominent young man of Harnett county, who had been missing about a week, was found dead near Lilington.

The Asheville Citizen says: An old gentleman tells us that on April 15, 1859, a snow storm fell in this county that lasted two weeks. The depth of the snow in places was nine inches.

The Reidsville Times says: A white man was here on Wednesday who was nearly six feet high, with a beard that touched his ankles.

A terrific rain and thunder storm prevailed in portiont of the State on the 22d. Near Raleigh streams over flowed, and displaced railroad and county bridges. In Rutherford county it played havoc, uprooting tremendous trees, destroying a large number of houses and killing stock.

Republican State Convention

There will be a Convention of the Republican Party of North Carolina held at Raleigh on the 23d of May 1888, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago June 19th, 1888, and also to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offices and three Supreme Court Judges, and general routine business. Each county is entitled to delegates equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly. A general invitation is extended to all persons opposed to the Democratic party to join the Republicans in this Convention.

J. C. L. Harris, V. S. Lusk, J. H. Wilkinson, Geo. C. Sendrick, R. E. Young, H. E. Davis, J. H. Harris, A. V. Dockery, W. C. Coleman, J. J. Mott, J. R. Smith, G. W. Cannon, J. H. Montgomery, E. A. White, T. M. Argo.

The First District Courts.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge McRae.

Currituck—March 5th, Sept'r 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept'r 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11, Sept'r 17th, Dec'r 10th.
Perquimans—March 26, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2d, October 1st.
Gates—April 9th, October 8th
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, October 15th.
Washington—April 23d, Oct. 22d.
Tyrrell—April 30th, October 29th.
Dare—May 7th, November 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, November 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Novem'r 19th.
Beaufort—May 28th, Nov'r 26th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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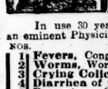

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Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

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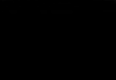

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Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

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accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

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The Housewife needs it for general family use.
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The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it. Liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
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The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround life pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. It immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

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EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR

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THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only **Dust and Dampproof Movements** made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The **Patent Stem Wind and Set** is the strongest and simplest made. They are **fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.**

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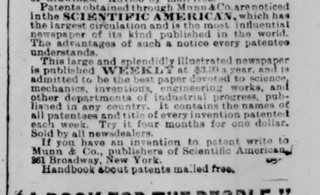

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Embracing his masterly arguments on the vital issues in the *Anti-Slavery Struggle*, the *All Important Labor Question*, *Prohibition*, *Irish Home Rule*, etc., etc. A FORTUNE FOR BOOK CANVASSERS! APPLICATIONS FOR TERRITORY COMING IN WITH A RUSH! THE HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., Norwich, Ct.

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This Strike You? We are giving

BIG

Piles of Goods for Little Money, as we must make a

REDUCTION,

So don't forget to Call

IN

Look Over Our

PRICES,

PURCHASE SOME

OF

OUR NICE

WINTER

Boots and Shoes.

WE ARE SELLING THESE

GOODS

So Cheap That you will be surprised now.

WE ARE

BOUND TO BE

SELLING

To Clear Our Store

OFF

All Winter Clothing and Dress

—Goods—

AT

And Below

COST

We are Trying to Make Room for

SPRINGGOODS.

—o—

CLOSING WINTER GOODS AT

E. WEISEL'S,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. J. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. E. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Come "genial sunshine."

☞ May March "go out like a lamb."

☞ The weather has interrupted active farm work.

☞ The fishermen are doing better. The early train now takes large shipments of shad every morning.

☞ From what we learn, the prevailing opinion is that the Republican District Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, should be held at Edenton, and the time the last of May.

☞ Solicitor Blount told us last week that the criminal docket of Pasquotank is getting smaller, showing that crime is on the decrease rather than otherwise. This speaks well for our town and county. The lawyers also inform us that the civil docket is lighter and that litigation is becoming "obstreusingly infrequent." It affords us pleasure to chronicle such facts.

☞ "Uncle Sam" has a superabundance of cash in the Treasury. It would be wise policy to expend a portion of it in improving the rivers and harbors and in erecting public buildings where needed. We want $10,000 of it to remove the obstructions to navigation in upper Pasquotank River, and enough more to build a Post Office, Federal Court Room and Customs Office at Elizabeth City.

☞ Personally we have a kindly feeling for Tom Skinner, and we would quite as soon have him represent the District in Congress as any other Democrat; but unless he can curb the indiscretion of several of his editorial supporters they will defeat his nomination, as they did in 1886. Disparaging allusions to Major Latham make his friends more active and determined, and they are the "workers" who make themselves felt at Conventions. We have neither feeling nor "desire" in the contest, but simply refer to it as a pointer in our local politics.

☞ The specially absorbing event of local interest last week was the Methodist Bazar. It was an unprecedented success, the net proceeds amounting to $450. There were several features adding to the interest and swelling the receipts. One was the voting, at ten cents a ballot, for "the most popular lawyer in the district." The count showed that of the 800 votes cast Solicitor J. H. Blount received 718, and so he was awarded the prize—a handsome clock. Then there was a spelling contest in which M. B. Culppepper secured the prize of a "Boy's First Primer" for being first "set down," and Miss Maggie Bell was awarded a handsome trophy for setting all the rest down! Miss Mae Whitehurst was voted the "prettiest girl," little Flora Brockett the "sweetest child," Dr. R. B. Swindell the most "bashful bachelor" and David Simons won the prize for the nearest guess (within half a dozen) of the number of peas in a pan.

☞ How many of our readers know, or have stopped to consider, the number of medicinal roots and herbs there are indigenous to our Albemarle region? Our fields, and woods, and swamps are full of them. Years ago a party in the Western part of the State commenced gathering and preparing for market these products of the vegetable kingdom; it was the nucleus of an industry that has culminated in a business of many thousands a year, a large house at Statesville shipping them to all parts of the world. We are glad to know that the managers of our Fair will offer a special premium for the largest display in this department. They, too, will offer a premium for a similar exhibit of our native woods. It would astonish some of our people to find out how many varieties we have.

☞ We sometimes hear people rail against what they call "the extravagance of the wealthy," and others contend that all expenditure on anything but mere necessaries is waste. Both are apparently ignorant of the fact that about nine-tenths of this expenditure, directly or indirectly, provides work and wages. Does the man of ample means provide a costly house? Excepting the clay of which the bricks were made, the trees before they were converted into the wood of commerce, and the other raw material which represents a mere fraction of the whole, means *work for which wages have been and must be paid.* The same applies to furniture, and also to his current expenditures, whether in the garden, the stables, or the clothing and feeding of his family. In proportion as a check is made on these expenditures of the rich would the amount in wages paid to the working class be reduced. It is always well to consider the whole case.

☞ The early peas are looking well.

☞ One who cannot find happiness in work is not likely to find it anywhere.

☞ No feed, no butter. A cow is like a mill. You can't give her poor food and justly expect her to produce good milk and butter.

☞ Let every farmer make some one carefully conducted experiment in farm practice this year. Dont fool with half a dozen.

☞ We are desirous of placing the CAROLINIAN in every home in Pasquotank and adjoining counties. Will our friends aid us by asking their's to subscribe?

☞ Whenever the minister preaches a sermon that pleases the whole congregation, nine times out of ten he has delivered one that the Lord wont fully endorse.

—WIFE: "What are you meditating about? Is there anything of special interest this morning?

HUSBAND: "Yes, my dear, there is. Robinson & Co., are accused of selling Groceries so cheap that I must go and see for myself."

☞ Several letters have been received inquiring, "Who does the CAROLINIAN favor for President?" It is not booming any one, but feels friendly to all the supposed candidates—Sherman, Harrison, Allison, Lincoln and Depew. The Republican party is fortunate in having a great many men, any one of whom would make a good President.

☞ Several weeks ago a gentleman from a neighboring county, who has taken the CAROLINIAN a good many years, called at the office and, on renewing his own subscription, ordered a copy sent to a daughter living in another State. She writes us;

I received the CAROLINIAN and was much pleased to get it. It reminded me of the days when I lived at my South Mills home where I enjoyed the pleasure of reading it every week. It was always a favorite, and will be a most welcome visitor.

Let others do as this thoughtful man did. The children who have left the "old home" would appreciate it.

☞ "Political Student" asks: "Did James Buchanan borrow money to run the Government with? If so, how much much, who loaned it, at what rate of interest, and was it repaid?" In the summer of 1860 Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury tried to borrow $15,000,000 at 6 per cent, but he only secured a part of it. He then offered 12 per cent for $8,000,000, and, after much trouble, got it from New York and other bankers, and as these loans were for short periods, and were merely made to help Buchanan's administration out of the mire until it could turn the Government over, one of the first things the Lincoln administration had to do was to take charge of this indebtedness, and it was paid within two years after the war commenced.

☞ "A Reader" wants to know the names, ages and dates of appointments of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice, is now in his 72d year. He was appointed January 21, 1874. Samuel L. Miller is also in his 72d year, and was appointed July 16, 1862. Stephen J. Field, too, is in his 72d year, and was appointed March 10, 1863. Joseph P. Bradley is 75, and was appointed March 21, 1870. John M. Harlan is 55, and was appointed November 29, 1877. Stanley Matthews is 64, and appointed May 12, 1881. Horace Gray is 59, and was appointed December 20, 1881. Samuel Blatchford is 68, and was appointed March 12, 1882. L. Q. C. Lamar is 63, and was appointed January 17, 1888.

☞ Pasquotank Superior Court last week closed on Thursday evening. The system and promptness enforced by Judge Montgomery dispatches business very rapidly. His rulings are quick, but intelligent and fair, and, we believe, give satisfaction. Of the State cases there were only nine convictions, one (Walter Russell, col.,) for larceny, sentenced one year to the Penetentiary; the others were for affrays, assaults, etc., on three of whom light fines were imposed; in the other cases judgment was suspended on payment of costs. On the civil docket a decree of divorce was granted in the case of Amos Midyett vs Mary Midyett, and the case of Robert Bullock of South Mills vs. Dr. O F. Baxter and son, of this county, was removed to Dare, to be tried at Manteo on the 9th of May. The principal cases tried were:

John L. Hinton vs. Griffin Pritchart. Judgment for plaintiff for $1056. 81. Defendant appealed.

E. V. Hinton vs. Griffin Pritchart. Ejectment; two cases. Verdict for the plaintiff. Appeal by defendant.

Harvy Terry vs. N. S. R. R. Damages for killing a cow. Judgment for plaintiff for $25 and costs.

C. L. Riddle, adm'r vs. Penelope Wilson, ex'r S. P. Wilson. Claim for waste on lands of minors. Judgment for plaintiff for $130 and interest.

John S. McCoy adm'r vs. Guirkin & Co. Controversy about Gambrill Trust fund. Verdict for defendants.

John L. Hinton vs M. W. Buffkin. urety on note; two cases. Verdicts or plaintiff. Defendant appealed.

Geo. M. Scott vs. Geo T. Renfrow & Co. Debt. Judgment for plaintiff.

☞ Corn was 58 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Why is your hat like an advance agent? Because it goes on a head of course.

LOCAL MENTION.

Lettuce from our garden.—Peach trees in bloom.—G. B. Thompson has received an order for hard brick for the new Court House at Windsor.—Tom Albertson has left for Seattle, Washington Territory.—Messrs Lathrop & Co., are adding an additional building, a third one, on their Oil Mill property.—The flower gardens are showing their beauty.—More improvements are being made on the railroad grounds near the depot.—Our young friend Fred. Thompson, who has been spending several months on a visit North, returned on Friday. His improved appearance indicates that he has been having a good time.—"Jumbo's" communication came too late.—Harvey Terry esq., was admitted to the Pasquotank bar last week.—Rev. J. N. H. Sumerell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Tarboro, preached three very fine sermons here on Sunday; in the morning at the Reform Club Room, in the afternoon at the Court House and at night at the Baptist Church.—Moses Weisel is already off after his Spring stock.—L. E. Chapman and F. M. Cook jr., have opened a "Racket Store" in Kramer's Block.—The Quarterly meeting of the A. M. E. Zion Church held here on Sunday is reported as one of the most interesting held for years.—Mrs N. R. Zimmerman left on Monday to attend the National Convention of Womens' Christian Temperance Union at the City of Washington. She went as a delegate from the Branch at Elizabeth City.—A new Colored Missionary Baptist Church, called "The Corner Stone Baptist Church," has been organized here.—In the case of Dobson the Grand Jury found a bill for larceny, but he failed to appear.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

From Our Boston Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 24, 1888.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

New England is under snow, thick ice and low degrees of temperature. My farm is dead for agricultural purposes. With you, the plow and seed are activities on the farm.

I notice a good deal of attention is given to Farmers' Clubs in North Carolina, judges and lawyers taking a part in their deliberations. Next to a lively and generous crop by the armers, a smoke-stack to some Mill for manufacturing purposes will enable him to make quick and improved sales of his products.

I observe your Sound Fishermen are under a dispensation of loss by the late gale. Whoever enlists in this world is never very far away from Providential vicissitudes; they attend every enterprise of sea and land, and stand for the supporting shrouds of an upright and straight forward philosophy. Disasters instruct—so runs the law. A good portion is left to gather up fragments, and we are in a season of balanced accounts. To bother a man a little in his purposes brings out his strength and endurance. He that holds on to the end is the 'bully fellow' of this world.

We are approaching another Presidential election. Business men get tired of so frequent renewals of the head of the Nation. If our country ever "goes to the dogs," it will not be the work of the farmers and mechanics, but the politicians—as portable as chips on the surface of a crooked stream. The politicians of all the nations of the earth are an untrusted class. The real students and supporters of a healthy government are the men that plow and pound out at the utilities of human life.

W. S.

THE DISTRICT.

Perquimans Court in session this week.

Rabbits "going for" the early peas in Shiloh.

The Superior Court of Chowan will be held at Edenton next week.

Thos S. Armistead esq., of Plymouth, proposes starting a new paper to be called the "Roanoke Herald."

Mr. Joseph J. Scull, proprietor of the Scull House, and the oldest citizens of Harrellsville, died on the 13th inst, aged 70 years. He was Mayor of the town for several terms.

The Edenton Enquirer says the Doctors of that place have all had sick horses—a strange kind of distemper. One of Dr. Dillard's died. It was "one of the finest driving horses in the district, and was the favorite buggy nag of his lamented father, who was the best judge of horse flesh in the country.

Mr. A. H. Mitchell, of the Edenton Fisherman and Farmer, was married on the 21st inst., to Miss Kate Elliott, of Tunis, Hertford county, but formerly of Lima, Ohio. [The CAROLINIAN tenders congratulations. May the union of this enterprising Tar Heel boy with this bright and charming Buckeye maiden continue till ripe old age.]

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Dont be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottle free at Wood & Wadsworths Drug Store, Large bottles $1.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Passion week is with us. This week commemorates the striking events in the Passion of Christ. Spy Wednesday is observed as a day of fasting because on that day Christians remember that Judas betrayed his Master, and as they fast and pray, fearful sufferings for mankind's redemption—it seems fitting, that we should refrain from pleasure, and practice self denial—to fast as well as pray. Alas! how many of us go on heedless as the disciples were, and worthy of the gentle reproof "Could ye not watch and pray with me one hour?"

Good Friday will be observed in many churches North and South and Easter Sunday by all.

Easter is the chief "feast" of the whole year. "He is risen! Alleluia!" will sound in strains of triumph in every Christian church—or it should, since to quote St Paul, "If Christ is not risen, then is our hopes of immortality vain."

"Spring hath come and Winter is gone." So sung the pagan nations before the advent of Christ, rejoicing in the resurrection of the grass, the budding of trees, the warmth of Spring sunshine, but we have given to us for rejoicing the hope of immortality for body as well as soul. Easter proclaims to us "As Christ has risen, so shall you too rise from that grave to which your mortal nature dooms you. As Christ has risen so too, shall your loved ones rise again, and clothed in an unfading beauty live forever."

We believe, we believe, we shall rise again,
And glad reunion know,
With those whose faith hath endured to death,
For whom we have wept in woe.

The Bazaar given by the Methodist Church Club was a grand success.

Many rare and costly articles adorned the tables and were offered for sale by winsome ladies and bright little girls. Contributions had been sent in from New York to Florida. The beautiful presents were greatly admired.

The Concert which was held in connection with the Bazaar gave great satisfaction, and the suppers were superb. Cousin Eveleen is obliged to speak of the Concert and Supper by hearsay, as she was unavoidably absent, but she saw one splendid cake, jeweled with icing, white and lovely as art could dream of, and she *knows* that the report of the splendid suppers *must* be true. The beautiful cake was the gift and the handiwork of Mrs. Emma Cobb.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF March 21.

To Decapitations by M.—No 1. G-ray, No 2. N-aught. No 3. T-hen. To Charade by X. X.—Salt Lake City.

ENIGMA.
By E. M.

I am composed of 11 letters.
My 11 10 6 a specie of dog.
My 6 5 4 2 1 a color.
My 11 10 1 a joke.
My 2 3 4 a woman's name.
My 6 5 9 7 8 9 to be sorry.
My 5 7 8 9 5 a body of water.
My whole is a good motto to follow thro' life.

CHARADE.
By Fannie.

My first is very useful.
To travellers far and near
My second is a darling,
For each one holds it dear.
My whole is trodden on by all,
The beautiful to view
'Tis not disdained though "stepped upon"—
You'll say this riddle's true.

DECAPITATIONS.
By M.

No 1. Behead a luminary and leave a product of N. C.

—Bill heads, Letter heads, Cards, Posters, etc., neatly and cheaply printed at the CAROLINIAN Office. Call and see.

—FOR RENT: The Rooms recently occupied by Dr. Dobson in the "Carolinian" Building. Apply at this Office.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C. or the undersigned at Steelton, Dauphin county, Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

In the Virginia Mountains.

—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 20th Session begins Sept. 13th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

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A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple and sure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 46 Chatham St., N. Y.

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"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lame Back, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine Salvation Oil bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 2:30 P. M.

Edenton Accomodation, on Saturdays only, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

Fish train, daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave at 3 o'clock A. M.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, sceppernong, Lake, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and at Tarboro & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

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T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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Norfolk, Va. [illegible], 1888.

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The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimensions called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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Everybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

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Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

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Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say

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This is not bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest

Save Your Dollars

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FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry Grains, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Straw Carpets, Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak & Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks from Rush Cloaks at $2.00, down to $5.50.

FOWLER & CO. have 1200 feet more Space now to do business in, their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and the variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Buttons and Notions and Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

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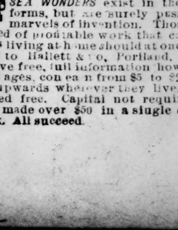

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ROBERTS' INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

50TH DAY.—The following bills were introduced and reported: For the appointment and retirement of John C. Fremont as a Major-General; a bill admitting Utah to the Union; a bill for the admission of North Dakota. The action of the committee was based largely on the conclusion that two States should be formed out of the present Territory of Dakota; a bill for the admission of Washington Territory. It provides that the boundaries of the proposed State shall include, besides the present Territory, what is known as the Pan Handle of Idaho, its annexation, to be subject to a vote; the resolution calling for copies of the minutes and protocols of the Fisheries Commission, and that as to fur seal fishing in Alaska, were passed. . . The Senate then resumed consideration of the Undervaluation bill and after lengthy debate passed it.

57TH DAY.—Th Chace Copyright bill was introduced. . . . Bills were passed to settle and adjust the claims of any State for expenses incurred by it in the defence of the United States during the Civil war; authorizing the appointment of a delegate to the Fourth International Prison Congress at St. Petersburg in 1880; for the relief of the owners, officers and crew of the British bark Chance; appropriating $100,000 for the erection in Washington of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Civil war. . . . There were altogether fifty-five bills passed—most of them pension and private relief bills. . . . Mr. Blair reported a bill providing (in appointments to Civil Service in certain cases) for the preference of persons who were engaged in the military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States during the war, and who were disabled therein, and were not dishonorably discharged therefrom. . . . Mr. Teller introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Wyoming into the Union. . . . A bill was introduced to regulate the compensation of United States Judges of New York.

58TH DAY.—The following bills were placed on the calendar: To encourage the holding of a National industrial exposition of the arts, mechanics and products of the colored race in the United States in 1888–89; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, to apply the surplus money in the Treasury, to the purchase of United States bonds and to the prepayment of interest. . . . Mr. Blair spoke on his bill to give preference for Civil Service appointments to those who had served in the Confederate army and who were suffering from wounds or disabilities, and the same measure was debated by Messrs. Hale, Platt, Berry, Hoar, Manderson, Daniel and Hawley . . . The Senate proceeded to executive business.

59TH DAY.—The consideration of the bill to give the preference in civil appointments to disabled Confederates was postponed. . . . The bills on the calendar were considered in regular order, and if not objected to, were passed without discussion. . . . The bill providing for an inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink with an amendment added to allow the inspection of meats at places of packing, was passed. . . . The following bills were introduced: To require Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts to reduce to writing their instructions to juries in all States where State Judges are required to do so; to allow soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands or the use of both hands a pension of $100 a month; to appropriate $10,000 to investigate the destruction of oyster beds by star fish. . . . A bill was favorably reported granting a pension of $100 per month to the widow of Major-General Judson Kilpatrick. . . . The bill opening the Sioux Reservation in Dakota to settlers was passed.

60TH DAY.—The Conference Committee's report on the Urgency Deficiency Bill was presented. . . . Mr. Dawes criticised the disallowing of compensation to an attorney for defending the interests of the Mission Indians in California. Mr. Saulsbury addressed the Senate on the subject of the President's Message urging a revision of the tariff. . . . The following bills were reported adversely: To define the rank of Army chaplains; to promote the efficiency of the Signal Service. . . . A bill was introduced to transfer the Coast Survey to the Navy Department . . . . A bill to appoint a commission of five persons to investigate the liquor traffic was passed. . . . The President was authorized to arrange a conference between the United States and the South American Republics . . . . Riddleberger asked that executive sessions be suspended during the consideration of the Fisheries treaty. Mr. Cockrell objected, and the resolution went over.

House Proceedings.

65TH DAY.—The House finished the consideration on the Urgent Deficiency bill, having added an appropriation of $927,000 to reimburse Texas for her expenses in repelling invasion. . . . The House then went into private business. . . . The House Postal Committee reported adversely the bill discontinuing the use of the green postage stamp. . . . The joint resolution for the promotion of commercial union with Canada was placed on the calendar. . . . A bill was reported fixing the postage on seeds, plants and bulbs at 1 cent for two ounces. . . . Estimates were furnished aggregating $121,121 for remodeling the old Produce Exchange Building in New York City, instead of the estimate of $80,000 already submitted for that purpose.

66TH DAY.—A resolution was presented for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate recent railroad strikes and suggest measures for preventing them. . . . A bill authorizing the issue of $15,000,000 in fractional silver currency of the denominations ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, was passed. . . . A resolution was adopted setting apart May 2d and 3d for general pension legislation. . . . These bills were presented: To place all articles or products on the free list that are protected by Trusts or monopolistic companies; to appoint a board of arbitration to settle disputes between officers and employes of railroads; to suppress Trusts in the District of Columbia. . . . The bill was passed for discontinuing the coinage of $3 gold pieces and the gold dollar.

67TH DAY.—A copyright bill, identical with the Chase bill of the Senate, has been presented. . . . A bill was introduced to protect free labor from the injurious effects of convict labor by confining the sale of goods and merchandise manufactured by convict labor to the State in which they are produced. . . . The bill to establish a Department of Labor was referred to the Committee of the Whole. . . . A bill was referred to prevent the Government from using any product of convict labor.

68TH DAY.—The Committee of the Whole considered the bill to refer to the Court of Claims for adjustment the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics, arising under the eight hour law. . . . A bill was passed to prohibit the employment of alien labor on Government works and buildings. . . . A lengthy debate occurred over the bill to establish a Department of Labor.

69TH DAY.—The floor was accorded to the Committee on the Judiciary, and among the bills passed were the following: Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit all duties collected upon all animals here-before imported for breeding purposes, whether for the importer's own use or for sale; a bill to provide that on the trial of all civil and criminal cases in Circuit and District Courts, the Judge shall charge the jury in writing, if so required by either party. . . . The conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill was agreed to. As passed, the bill appropriates $8,376,507. . . . The resolution calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for information relative to the forest condition of the Rocky Mountains was passed.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

The Great Snow Storm Followed By Rising Waters.

Many Streams Overrun Their Banks, Causing Heavy Damage.

The recent snow storm in the East has been followed by disastrous floods in many places. Particulars are given in despatches from various points as follows:

From Amsterdam, N. Y.: A disastrous flood visited this portion of the Mohawk Valley, caused by the breaking up of the ice in the Schoharie Creek and other tributaries of the Mohawk River. At Fort Hunter, where the Schoharie Creek empties into the Mohawk, the high waters have caused wide-spread devastation. The eastern span of the West Shore Railroad bridge is entirely washed away, entailing a loss of $35,000. The breaking of the West Shore bridge interrupted travel on that road, and the through trains were run on the Central tracks. The aqueduct, a Government structure built at great expense to protect the canal banks, is badly wrecked, eight arches having been carried away. Fort Hunter is a scene of wanton destruction. Houses, factories and business places were flooded. The streets are inundated. All night long boats plied to and fro, saving life and property. Several persons were seriously injured while risking their lives to save property. At Port Jackson and this city the high waters caused much damage. Port Jackson was entirely inundated, and residents transferred their property to safe places. The Central Railroad tracks just west of here were under water, and travel on the road was somewhat restricted. High waters were reported at Canada, Fultonville, Amsterdam and other places west. The water was the highest ever known.

From Norwich, Conn.: The copious rains, together with the recent thaw, have made all the country streams overrun their banks, and have swollen the Quinebaug, the Shetucket and the Yantic to great proportions. Alexandria Lake, twelve miles north, broke its banks, and the waters swept over the Norwich and Worcester tracks to a great depth, gullying them badly. The Yantic was urged on by the large volume of water from the Exeter Reservoir, which had also given way. A railroad bridge at Jewett City was carried away, causing a serious delay to travel on the Norwich and Worcester, while the village was partially inundated and the mills stopped. From Jewett City down the tracks were to be seen alternately under and out of water, while at Taftville the road bed was a roaring brook six feet deep. Norwich suffered most severely. The wholesale district in the lower portion of the city was completely inundated, the cellars and ground floors being filled with water, while Central wharf, devoted to the lumber and coal trade, and covering an area of ten acres in the heart of the city, was buried four feet under water. The Norwich and Worcester at this point had its tracks anchored down with loaded flat cars. The New London Northern tracks from the city to Thamesville, a distance of two miles, were under water, and passengers were transferred by teams.

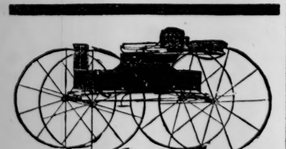
From Providence, R. I.: The water in the Blackstone had apparently reached the highest point at noon. Nearly all the mills below Woonsocket were closed. The greatest damage was at Lonsdale, where the water covered the lower floors in all but two mills. At Manville the railroad track was covered with water. The Albion mill was closed. At Ashton, the whole mill was idle, but no damage was done. At Berkley not a wheel turned in the mills. At Valley Falls the water on the dam was seven feet deep and slowly rising. Both mills of the Valley Fall's Company were idle.

From Easton, Penn.: The Delaware has been rising rapidly. The low grounds along the Bushkill were submerged, and several mills are unable to use their water power. The Lehigh, after flooding a number of coal yards and approaching a dangerous height, began falling.

EVEN the clearest water is perfectly opaque from a certain point of view. This may be discovered by raising a glass of water a little above the level of the eye and attempting to see an object held just over the surface of the water. The latter appears just like a burnished mirror, and the eye can see nothing beyond it. A glass of whisky, if raised to a level of the mouth an indefinite number of times, will prevent the eyes from seeing an object no matter where it is held.

SAYERS & SCOVILL

VEHICLES.



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GENESEO ROAD CART!

First Premium and Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, 1886.

Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

OUR GUARANTEE.

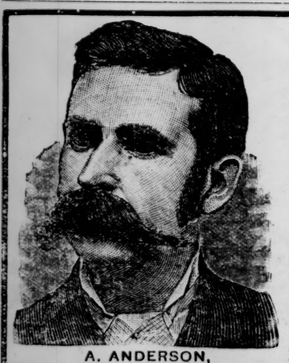
We will sell you a Geneseo on TEN DAYS TRIAL, and guarantee it to ride as easy and to be as FREE FROM HORSE MOTION as any buggy. If not just as represented, return to us at our expense.

STOOD THE TEST FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

Send for Circulars & Testimonials.

AGENTS WANTED In every Town not already taken.

D. F. SARGENT & SON, Patentees, Geneseo, Ill.



A. ANDERSON, King of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.,

Every word we say we can stand by.

DEAR SIR: Do you want to see the latest WONDER of '87. ANSWER TODAY. A $35 Single Harness reduced to $25. The finest Harness MADE for the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

NATIONAL HARNESS CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers,

14 to 24 Wells St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses, Price, 35.00.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FOUR men were killed and five injured at Sharon, N. Y., in a railroad wreck caused by the snow blockade.

FIRE in a five-story factory building at Philadelphia destroyed $350,000 worth of property.

THE Wells-Fargo Express Company has purchased the Erie Express and the two will be consolidated.

GEORGE WILSON, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, estimates the loss and damage to the metropolis resulting from the great storm at $7,000,000.

W. G. RUTHERFORD, lately cashier of the National Bank of Walden, N. Y., killed himself by poison.

FOUR engines on the Morris and Essex Railroad, four on the Lehigh Valley Road, two on the New York and Northern Road and one on the New Jersey Central were wrecked by snow plows attached to them doubling under their wheels. These wrecks resulted in the death of four engineers, a fireman and a conductor, and severe injuries to other railroad employes.

EX-GOVERNOR HORACE FAIRBANKS, of Vermont, is dead.

THE schooner Winmard was wrecked at the mouth of the Patapsco River, Maryland, and seven of the crew drowned.

S. W. CRITTENDEN, a wealthy merchant of Denver, Col., during a fit of despondency caused by ill-health, committed suicide at Geneva, N. Y.

Two men were killed and four injured by a collision between two trains at Meadville, Penn.

AT Ithaca, N. Y., a childish old couple named Mason were assaulted for the purpose of robbery by Richard Barber, a farm hand, who beat them to death with a club and then burned the building containing their bodies.

FIRE destroyed the Elberon flats in New York city. One middle-aged lady was killed, three persons crippled for life and several severely injured.

THE will of Henry Bergh has been admitted to probate. He bequeathed the bulk of his estate to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which he founded.

THE Democrats of Rhode Island have nominated for re-election all the present State officials except the Lieutenant-Governor, who retires in favor of Hon. Howard Smith, of Newport.

South and West.

TWO thousand pounds of powder exploded near Xenia, Ohio, killing Frederick Sherman, who had charge of it.

JOHN DEAN, aged seventy years, a wealthy resident of Belleville, Ohio, crushed the head of his aged wife and then cut his own throat.

ONE HUNDRED vessels engaged in the oyster trade in Hongo River, Md., were totally destroyed during the great snow storm.

THE engineers on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad have struck rather than handle Burlington freight.

SAMUEL WILSON, of Calhoun, Ky., poisoned a side of meat to destroy wolves, but it was unconsciously prepared for food, and himself, wife and four young children died after eating a portion.

AFTER being on strike for only a few days the engineers on the Santa Fe system have taken the advice of Chief Arthur and returned to work.

MRS. LAWSON DAWES and her sister-in-law were burned to death near Shelby, N. C., in a fire which destroyed their house.

THE yacht Atlanta has arrived at Jacksonville, Fla. On board were Jay Gould and family who have returned from their cruise in Mediterranean waters.

CONVICT CARLIN, who is a fugitive from the Minnesota Penitentiary, has confessed that he killed Millionaire Snell, of Chicago.

JOHN P. KING, of Atlanta, Ga., who was the oldest living ex-United States Senator, is dead at the age of eighty-nine.

FOUR men were killed and two injured near Cisco, Cal., by a collision. Four engines and a number of cars were demolished.

A SEVERE snow storm raged for twelve hours in Nebraska, Colorado and Iowa. Travel was stopped on all the railroads, and many bridges were destroyed.

RICHARD H. GREENWOOD, Treasurer of Davies County, Ind., is a defaulter for $14,000.

AN epidemic of measles is prevalent in Buckingham County, Va. Whole families are prostrated and many have died.

TWELVE inches of snow have fallen in northern Texas.

Washington.

THE Reverend Eugene Peck, a Presbyterian minister of Washington, was instantly killed by a locomotive in that city. He was a Union veteran of the Civil War.

ON the day of the funeral of the late German Emperor memorial services were held in Washington, which President Cleveland attended, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard, Fairchild, Vilas and Whitney and Postmaster-General Dickinson.

THE resignation of Hon. Isaac Bell, United States Minister to Holland, has been tendered to the President and accepted.

BY a vote of four to three, the United States Supreme Court has upheld the validity of the Bell Telephone patents in against the claims of other telephone companies.

THE Chinese Treaty has been laid before the Senate, but was not made public.

UNITED STATES naval officers recommend the appropriation by Congress of $700,000 to make Pearl River harbor, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, available for war vessels. The harbor has been ceded to the United States forever.

THE President has nominated Strother M. Stockslager, of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Thomas J. Anderson, of Iowa, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Foreign.

SIXTEEN persons were drowned in the Adriatic off Bari, through the capsizing of a Trieste (Austria) pleasure boat.

THE father of President Carnot, of France, is dead, aged eighty-three.

DOCTOR MACKENZIE, the English physician in charge of Emperor Frederick's case, has recived numerous threatening letters, and the Emperor has ordered that special measures be taken for the Doctor's protection.

A CONSTRUCTION train jumped the track at Saltillo, Mexico, killing six men and injuring twenty.

THE two Woodhall sisters, who in 1883 swindled John Gill, a wealthy New York manufacturer, out of $150,000, have been arrested in England, and will be brought to this country for trial.

AN earthquake in the province of Yunnan, China, destroyed several cities and killed 20,000 people.

BERLIN advices state that serious reports concerning Emperor Frederick's condition are again in circulation. The Emperor's despondency, which has been increased by the change from the blue sky of San Remo to the severe frost and deep snow of Berlin, causes great anxiety.

THE Mexican Government has arranged with the Bleichroders, of Berlin, in conjunction with Anthony Gibbs, of London, and the Mexican National Bank, for the issue of a loan of $32,500,000, which is sanctioned by the Mexican Congress.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between the Prince of Naples and the Princess Sophie, daughter of the German Emperor.

AT the funeral in Paris of President Carnot's father, adherents of General Boulanger made an assault on Jules Ferry, who had to accept protection from the police to prevent violence.

A SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

Georgia Visited by a Terrific Death-dealing Windstorm.

The territory two and a half miles north of Lumber City, Ga., on the right bank of Little Ocmulgee River, was visited by a cyclone. The wind storm cut a path 1500 feet wide through the timber. Fifteen houses and shanties, a still house, cooperage, commissary storehouse and stables were destroyed. Of three cars on the side track one was deposited, trucks and all, twenty feet on the west side. Four men living in a house on the hill heard the storm coming and left. Two were carried 600 feet to the bottom of the hill and were killed. Another was carried seventy-five feet, and the fourth struck down.

In all four men were killed and eight seriously injured. The path of the tornado extended to Loudon County, Ga., where the list of seriously wounded men, women and children is very large. Andy Worley, his wife and eight children were everyone injured, and some of them fatally. The colored porter at the station received injuries which may prove fatal. Several houses were carried a distance of half a mile.

All the killed and injured are white. Almost all the personal effects of the sufferers, probably sixteen families, are lost.

MRS. COLWELL, of St. Louis, had a sore throat and therefore felt called upon to go all over the neighborhood and kiss everybody's children. The result was fourteen cases of diphtheria, but the woman was the only one who died.

PRINCE HENRY, of Battenberg, after dislocating both arms and the shoulder blade in hunting, has been absolutely forbidden by his mamma-in-law, Queen Victoria, to hunt any more.

OVER THE WIRES.

Some Stories of Interest Related by the Telegraph.

A Trusted Official of Kentucky Robs the Treasury.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says: It was almost as startling as the explosion of a bombshell when Governor Buckner's private secretary appeared before the General Assembly of Kentucky and presented a message from the Governor announcing the fact that Treasurer James W. Tate had been suspended from office owing to a great deficit in the funds of the State Treasury. Auditor Hewitt several days ago requested Mr. Tate to make a settlement. He asked for a few days time and left the next day for Louisville. As he did not put in an appearance by the designated time the Auditor took charge of the books and discovered a shortage of $125,000. He is not yet through with the investigation. It is thought that the shortage will amount to $240,000, and some estimates place it even as high as $400,000.

Mr. Tate has held office nearly twenty-one years, and had the entire confidence of the people. The last seen of him was at Louisville on Friday evening, and it is stated that he was drinking hard, an unusual thing with him. It is supposed he has gone to Mexico. A resolution was offered in the House to-day authorizing the Governor to offer $5,000 reward for his capture. A committee appointed by the General Assembly have decided to report in favor of impeachment, which will be done to-morrow.

It is impossible to say what has been done with the funds. Mr. Tate was never known to speculate, and lived economically. It is said Mr. Tate set his son-in-law, Alfred Martin, up in business a few years ago, which business proved unprofitable, but this could not cost over $10,000. The almost universal theory is that "Uncle Dick's" kindness of heart ran away with his business integrity.

The missing Treasurer's wife and daughter are at the State Capital and in great distress, fearing he has committed suicide. The Treasurer's office is at present in charge of Auditor Hewitt and Attorney General Hardin, by order of the Governor. Treasurer Tate's bond was for $300,000 and is well secured. Governor Buckner in his message says it is believed that the bond will cover any possible deficit that a more complete investigation will reveal. In addition to being State Treasurer Mr. Tate was a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund and was one of those intrusted with the management of the State Penitentiary.

Frozen at the Barn Door.

The details of the finding of the bodies of Farmer Frank Hopkins, aged sixty-five, and Emeline Whitney, aged seventy, victims of the late storm, which have been received from Putnam, Conn., are the worst yet reported in Eastern Connecticut. Both bodies were found near the barn, partially buried beneath the snow, where they had lain for a week. In the barn were also found three dead cows and two dead sheep, while the remaining cattle—six in number—were in a dying condition. They had not received a morsel of food for over a week and their bones protruded through the flesh. A lantern and a bunch of keys were found lying near the dead bodies, which had every appearance of being picked up by the blizzard as soon as they opened the door of the house, and thrown to the spot where they were found.

The tea-table was set in the house, the couple evidently intending to eat after they had done the chores. The woman's clothing, which was scant, showed that the brave dog, which lay exhausted beside the two, had endeavored to rescue her and take her to a place of safety. Workmen had shoveled a road through the highway near the house, but paid no attention to the lifeless appearance of the place and did not investigate. Not a sound was heard to proceed from the barn, the cattle being too weak.

The Oil Trust is in Danger.

Developments in the Ohio oil fields recently have been sensational. The men in the Standard Company is predicted, based upon the fact that parties outside that Trust have obtained control of certain processes of refining Ohio oil. They refuse to sell out at any price, and are prepared to build pipe lines, refineries and a system of tankage second to none in the country. The Standard Chicago millionaires are back of these schemes and pushing them boldly but quietly.

A reporter found in a blacksmith's shop, five miles from Toledo, a secret refinery producing out of Ohio oil an article equal to the best headlight now in the market. The supply seems almost inexhaustible, and if it can be made to take the place of Pennsylvania oil a drop in prices is certain.

Reducing Customs Expenses.

Estimates made at the United States Treasury Department indicate that the present rate of expense of collecting the revenue from customs cannot be maintained up to the close of the present fiscal year under the available balances of the general appropriation without creating a deficiency of $100,000. Secretary Fairchild, has, therefore, determined upon a reduction of expenses to that amount during the remainder of the fiscal year, being $100,000 a month. The reduction has been apportioned among the different customs collection districts, and the collectors have been instructed to readjust their salary accounts and other expenses so as to bring the total expense within the limit fixed upon.

Four Thousand Chinamen Killed.

Violent shocks of earthquake have continued in the province of Yunnan, China, during the last three weeks, destroying many towns and an immense amount of shipping at Kienshin. The lowest estimate places the loss of life at 4000

A FAMILY DESTROYED.

A Brutal Husband Murders His Wife, Two Children and Himself.

A dispatch from Waterville, Me., tells of the murder of an entire family by Darius M. Warren. He had killed his wife, and after the Coroner's jury had found him guilty, and a complaint had been made out against him, he waived examination and was about to be taken to jail when he requested an interview with his two children, Cora, aged 8 years, and Annie, aged three. This was granted, and an officer went with him. A moment later he drew from his sleeve a seven-shooter and shot the youngest child through the head. The officer was so taken by surprise that before he could recover the desperate man had shot Cora through the head and turned the revolver upon himself, the third shot taking effect in his heart. The older girl was instantly killed, the younger was fatally wounded, and the mother lay dead in another room, covered with bruises from the top of her head to the soles of their feet.

THE MARKETS.

12	NEW YORK.		
Beef, good to prime	7	@	8½
Calves, common to prime	6	@	8½
Sheep	6 25	@	7 05
Lambs	7 25	@	7 50
Hogs—Live	5 50	@	5 85
Dressed	8	@	8¼
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 50	@	4 75
West, good to choice	2 90	@	3 40
Wheat—No. 2 Red	89½	@	89¾
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58¾	@	60½
Oats—White State	39	@	39¼
Mixed Western	38	@	40
Hay—Med. to prime	85	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	95	@	1 00
Lard—City Steam	7 85	@	7 91
Butter—State Creamery	30	@	32
Dairy	20	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	20	@	27
Factory	14½	@	16½
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	12¼
Skims	5	@	11
Western	11¾	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn	15½	@	15¾
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 35	@	4 85
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 35	@	5 90
Lambs—Western	5 50	@	6 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 50	@	5 60
Flour—Family	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1	91¾	@	92
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	56¾	@	57
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	35¼
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7 50	@	8 00
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	14 75	@	16 75
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.	4 70	@	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	62½	@	63½
Oats—Extra White	45	@	46
Rye—State	60	@	65½
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	7¼
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	5¾
Lambs	6¼	@	7
Hogs—Northern	7	@	7¼
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	2 75	@	3 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	90¼	@	91
Corn—State Yellow	57½	@	58
Oats—Mixed	37	@	39
Rye—State	52¾	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	30	@	31
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	—	@	13¼

The Funereal Month of March.

An observant metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of his hair!

The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Samson lost his strength. The Romans considered baldness a serious affliction and Julius Cæsar was never quite satisfied with himself because his poll was bare.

The face, however, is the open book, and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of singular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funereal month of March, because it is then that consumption reaps its richest harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this, that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one things, whatever the cause, decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs.

That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of a wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed alone by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no newfangled notion of narcotics and poisons, but an old-fashioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a system-searcher and upbuilder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from the system.

J. W. Hensaw, of Greensboro, Pa., on Jan. 15, 1888, reported that "he had derived more real benefit for the length of time, from Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy than he had for years from the best state physicians."

If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh—you, have no consumption," and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funereal month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. If others are offered, insist the more on trying this unequaled preparation.

Some persons are prone to consumption, and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

LATER NEWS.

URIAH H. BRADNER, the Danville (N. Y.) banker, sentenced last November to five years' imprisonment for larceny, has died in Auburn State Prison of pneumonia.

THE Republicans of Iowa have held their State Convention and instructed the delegates to the Republican National Convention to vote for Senator Allison for President.

A TERRIFIC rain and wind storm swept over East Tennessee, destroying many houses and a quantity of stock. Three people were killed and many are injured and missing.

THE friends of General W. S. Hancock who have been trying to raise money to purchase a house in Washington for Mrs. Hancock have succeeded.

THE House Committee on Territories has decided to report a bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska.

THE President has approved the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of water in the arid regions of the United States.

PARNELL'S Irish Arrears of Rent bill was defeated in the English House of Commons by a vote of 328 to 245.

QUEEN VICTORIA has gone to Italy to spend three weeks. She was accompanied by Prince and Princess Battenberg.

FOUR men were killed and four boys injured in a railroad accident at Barree, Penn.

CYPHERT P. GILLETTE, of Iowa, has just been allowed the largest pension ever granted by the United States. He receives $16,000 arrears of pay and a monthly pension of $72 for total blindness.

THREE messengers were murdered while conveying bullion from the Vulture mine in Arizona.

JAMES W. TATE, the absconding treasurer of Kentucky, whose defalcation is now placed at $250,000, has been seen in Canada. The Legislature has decided to impeach him.

BALLARD BRONSTON, son of a prominent official, has killed the Sheriff of Madison County, Ky.

THREE American prospectors were killed by Indians at Priest Lake, Washington Territory.

LOUIS J. DUPRE, United States Consul at San Salvador, has resigned.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report to be made on the bill providing that each State shall establish State homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans shall receive $100 for each person who may be cared for in the Home for one year.

THE citizens of Batu, in Borneo, have revolted against British rule, murdered four of the garrison and burned the town.

MYINGYAN, an important military post in Upper Burmah, was destroyed by fire. About 5,000 people are rendered homeless and destitute.

FIVE persons were killed and three injured in a railroad collision near Grovenhurst, Ontario.

MARONI BROTHERS, speculative builders of Rome, Italy, have failed for $11,000,000.

DURING the recent severe weather in Spain many peasants perished in the snow.

THE National League of Home Rulers in Dublin, Ireland, have passed a resolution denouncing Mayor Hewitt, of New York, for refusing to allow the Irish flag to fly from the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Thirty Hungarian Villages Inundated—Great Storm in Germany.

Disastrous floods are reported throughout Hungary. Thirty villages have been ruined and the town of Szathmar-Remeth has been partly destroyed. The towns of Bekes and Csaba were menaced and the inhabitants struggled hard for their lives against the overflow of the River Koros. Many houses fell.

The whole northern and eastern portion of Germany has been visited by a very severe snow-storm. There was so much ice that communication with Sweden was suspended for ten days, and with Denmark for six days. The Swedish envoys appointed to attend the funeral of Emperor William did not arrive in time for the ceremony owing to the severity of the weather.

The Handsomest Lady in Town

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle *Free*. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

THE entire police force of Kansas City are church members. Two are elders, and any number deacons.

The Experience of Mrs. Peters.

Mrs. Peters had ills,
Mrs. Peters had chills,
Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die;
They dosed her with pills,
With powders and squills,
With remedies wet, and with remedies dry.
Many medicines lured her,
But none of them cured her,
Their names and their number nobody could tell;
And she soon might have died,
But some "Pellets" were tried,
That acted like magic, and then she got well.

The magic "Pellets" were Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets® (the original Little Liver Pills). They cured Mrs. Peters, and now she wouldn't be without them.

THERE is a flourishing grove of 32,000 cocoanut trees at Cape Sable, the southernmost point of Florida.

A Square Statement by a Carpenter.

"For years I have had a *chest* trouble amounting to nothing short of consumption. I saw how others in like condition had been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and resolved to test its merits in my own case. The results are so *plane* as hardly to require a *bitstock* or any *auger*-ment in favor of this *grate* remedy. It does *awl* it claims! It *builds* up the system, *supports* and strengthens where others fail." He adds: "My recovery, which is now on a sure *foundation*, *hinges* entirely on the *compass* of this wonderful Restorative, having tried other remedies without a *bit* of relief."

IT is seven hours and a quarter now from London to Paris.

Don't Hawk, Spit, Cough, suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your loathsome disease?

OVER 1,000,000,000 caps are used annually by the canners of this country.

"Consumption Can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. COMBS, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

EVEN New Zealand is now competing in the English markets for the butter trade.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with The Boston Budget.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, my child. See that they do not give you anything else. You remember it is the medicine which did mama so much good a year ago—so reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take—my favorite spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Spring Medicine

Nearly everybody needs a spring medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla to expel the impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the winter, to keep up strength as the warm weather comes on, create an appetite and promote healthy digestion. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring and you will be convinced that it does possess superior and peculiar merit.

A Good Appetite

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was dizzy in the morning, had a headache and no appetite; but now I can hardly get enough cooked to eat."—EMMA SHEPARD, 1 Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.

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